

De Gaulle Ends Parleys With Kremlin Leaders

By Gilbert Sedbon

Reuters

MOSCOW, June 29—French President de Gaulle ended political talks with Soviet leaders at a Kremlin round-table session tonight.

A French spokesman said the final session, the third round of formal talks since de Gaulle arrived here ten days ago, covered main international problems, especially Europe and Southeast Asia.

The spokesman said de Gaulle was aware of today's American raids in the Hanoi-Haiphong area of North Vietnam, but he said they were not specifically discussed at the Kremlin.

French sources said the two sides agreed that the Vietnam problem should be settled on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Conference agreements, which ended a 7-year war in former French Indochina.

The sources said the German problem also played an important part in today's two-hour talks. They said both issues would be mentioned in the final communique Thursday.

The extra session was crammed into the French leader's tightly packed program by mutual agreement only last night.

De Gaulle flew here from Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who was with him for the last four days of his week-long trip. They drove straight from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport to the Kremlin for the talks.

De Gaulle will have a session with the Soviet leaders Thursday morning, when they will sign a declaration summing up the outcome of his 12-day state visit.

As he left Volgograd, de

Gaulle told his hosts there he had been magnificently received and cited this as proof of the friendship between the Soviet Union and France.

Before leaving Volgograd, the scene of one of World War II's bloodiest battles, the General toured the huge Volzhskaya hydroelectric station, the biggest on the Volga River.

He called off a wreath-laying ceremony at the city's Square of Fallen Fighters, commemorating the dead of the Battle of Stalingrad, rousing speculation that he wanted to avoid offending West Germany.

French Suggest Visit May Stimulate Trade

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 29—Although French spokesmen have consistently denied that they expect any immediate practical consequences from President de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union, it is being suggested here now that it may stimulate economic exchanges.

Of the \$1.8 billion that the Soviet Union spends outside the Communist bloc, only \$68 million goes to France—one-third of what West Germany and Japan get, one-fifth of what Canada gets. In 1964, France and the U.S.S.R. signed a trade agreement that called for \$600 million worth of purchases from France. It has remained inoperative, because the exchange is supposed to be equal on both sides, and the Soviet Union does not produce \$600 million worth of exportable goods yearly of a kind that France wants.

France's annoyance at this

situation was recently exacerbated when Fiat, instead of Renault, was tapped to set up an automobile factory in the Soviet Union. Italy was able to make a deal because she buys Soviet oil.

One way to get around this would be for France to sell factories to the Soviet Union

and take her pay for them in the goods they produce. This would mean extending very long-term credit, contrary to the Western agreement not to grant such terms to Communist countries. Hence, French renunciation of the no-long-term-credit principle could result.